

NAYS—6

DeFazio	Forbes	Miller, George
Dickey	Hastings (FL)	Paul

NOT VOTING—10

Bentsen	Larson	Scarborough
Bereuter	Norwood	Tauzin
Ehlers	Oberstar	
Kanjorski	Payne	

So the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said joint resolution was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said joint resolution.

¶126.14 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
APPROPRIATIONS

On motion of Mr. YOUNG of Florida, pursuant to the order of the House heretofore agreed to, the bill (H.R. 3194) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes; together with the amendment of the Senate thereto, was taken from the Speaker's table.

When on motion of Mr. YOUNG of Florida, it was,

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

Thereupon, the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HANSEN, by unanimous consent, appointed Messrs. YOUNG of Florida, LEWIS of California, and OBEY, as managers on the part of the House at said conference.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶126.15 PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. VISCLOSKY rose to a question of the privileges of the House and submitted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT TO
ABSTAIN FROM RENEGOTIATING INTER-
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS GOVERNING ANTI-
DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES

Whereas under Art. I, Section 8 of the Constitution, the Congress has power and responsibility with regard to foreign commerce and the conduct of international trade negotiations;

Whereas the House of Representatives is deeply concerned that, in connection with the World Trade Organization ("WTO") Ministerial meeting to be held in Seattle, Washington, and the multilateral trade negotiations expected to follow, a few countries are seeking to circumvent the agreed list of negotiation topics and reopen debate over the WTO's antidumping and antisubsidy rules;

Whereas strong antidumping and antisubsidy rules are a cornerstone of the liberal trade policy of the United States and are essential to the health of the manufacturing and farm sectors in the United States;

Whereas it has long been and remains the policy of the United States to support its antidumping and antisubsidy laws and to defend those laws in international negotiations;

Whereas the current absence of official negotiating objectives on the statute books must not be allowed to undermine the Congress' constitutional role in charting the direction of United States trade policy;

Whereas, under present circumstances, launching a negotiation that includes antidumping and antisubsidy issues would affect the rights of the House and the integrity of its proceedings;

Whereas opening these rules to renegotiation could only lead to weakening them, which would in turn lead to even greater abuse of the world's open markets, particularly that of the United States;

Whereas, conversely, avoiding another divisive fight over these rules is the best way to promote progress on the other, far more important, issues facing WTO members; and

Whereas it is therefore essential that negotiations on these antidumping and antisubsidy matters not be reopened under the auspices of the WTO or otherwise: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives calls upon the President—

(1) not to participate in any international negotiation in which antidumping or antisubsidy rules are part of the negotiating agenda;

(2) to refrain from submitting for congressional approval agreements that require changes to the current antidumping and countervailing duty laws and enforcement policies of the United States; and

(3) to enforce the antidumping and countervailing duty laws vigorously in all pending and future cases.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HANSEN, spoke and said:

"The Chair will entertain argument as to whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege."

Mr. VISCLOSKY was recognized and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity and would point out, as was stated in the resolution, we have a responsibility under Article I, Section 8, as far as the conduct of trade policy. In the 103rd Congress, the United States Congress did act and the President signed into law what the agenda of the WTO Seattle round of negotiations should be.

"It is clear that our trading partners now want to usurp the position we have taken in statutory language in the United States of America by debating whether or not we are to eliminate or weaken our anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties. That is contrary to the announced policy and statutory policy of the United States of America.

"This is not a trivial matter. In 1947, under the Bretton Woods negotiations, the GATT condemned anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities.

"I am very concerned that if a resolution is not brought forth to a vote on this floor, our constitutional prerogatives will be usurped, and I would ask that the Chair rule in my favor."

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HANSEN, ruled that the resolution submitted did not present a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX, and said:

"The resolution offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. VISCLOSKY] calls upon the President to address a trade imbalance in the area of steel im-

ports. Specifically, the resolution calls upon the President to refrain from participation in certain international negotiations, to refrain from submitting certain agreements to the Congress and to vigorously enforce the trade laws.

"As the Chair ruled on October 10, 1998, a similar resolution expressing the legislative sentiment that the President should take specified action to achieve a desired public policy on trade does not present a question affecting the rights of the House, collectively, its safety, dignity or the integrity of its proceedings within the meaning of rule IX. In the opinion of the Chair, the resolution offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) is purely a legislative proposition properly initiated by introduction through the hopper under clause 7 of rule XII.

"Accordingly, the resolution offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. VISCLOSKY] does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX and may not be considered at this time."

Mr. VISCLOSKY appealed the ruling of the Chair.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the decision of the Chair stand as the judgement of the House?

Mr. LAHOOD moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House lay on the table the appeal of the ruling of the Chair?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HANSEN, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. VISCLOSKY objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 6, rule XX, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas 218
Nays 204

¶126.16 [Roll No. 566]
YEAS—218

Aderholt	Chambliss	Franks (NJ)
Archer	Chenoweth-Hage	Frelinghuysen
Armey	Coble	Gallegly
Bachus	Coburn	Ganske
Baker	Collins	Gekas
Ballenger	Combest	Gibbons
Barr	Cook	Gilchrest
Barrett (NE)	Cooksey	Gillmor
Bartlett	Cox	Gilman
Bass	Crane	Goodlatte
Bateman	Cubin	Goodling
Biggert	Cunningham	Goss
Bilbray	Davis (VA)	Graham
Bilirakis	Deal	Granger
Bliley	DeLay	Green (WI)
Blunt	DeMint	Greenwood
Boehlert	Diaz-Balart	Gutknecht
Boehner	Dickey	Hall (TX)
Bonilla	Doolittle	Hansen
Bono	Dreier	Hastings (WA)
Bryant	Duncan	Hayes
Burr	Dunn	Hayworth
Burton	Ehlers	Hefley
Buyer	Ehrlich	Herger
Callahan	Emerson	Hill (MT)
Calvert	English	Hilleary
Camp	Everett	Hobson
Campbell	Ewing	Hoekstra
Canady	Fletcher	Horn
Cannon	Foley	Hostettler
Castle	Fossella	Houghton
Chabot	Fowler	Hulshof